EXHIBIT 1

Page 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE:

Methyl Tertiary Butyl: MDL NO. 1358 (SAS)

Ether ("MTBE") :

Products Liability :

Litigation

In Re:

City of New York v. Amerada Hess, et al.

No. 04 Civ. 3417

CONFIDENTIAL (Per 2004 MDL 1358 Order)

October 10, 2009

Videotaped Deposition of BRUCE F. BURKE, held at the New York City Law Department, 100 Church Street, 6th Floor, New York, New York, beginning at approximately 2:10 p.m., before Ann V. Kaufmann, a Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, Approved Reporter of the U.S. District Court, and a Notary Public.

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13 15 1 A. Mobil. 1 for an expert opinion. Relevance. 2 Α. I have. 2 Q. And after the merger, was (Below-described document that then owned by Exxon Mobil? 3 3 4 marked as Burke Exhibit 2.) 4 Α. It was. 5 BY MS. AMRON: 5 Q. Now, as part of your work at Nexant, have you become familiar with 6 Then let me show you 6 7 what we have marked as Exhibit 2, which 7 the capacity of refineries in the United is a graphic entitled "ExxonMobil 8 States? 8 9 Refineries - 1985-2003," and ask you to 9 MR. STACK: Objection, 10 explain what this graphic shows. 10 relevance. Calls for an expert opinion, 11 MR. STACK: Again, objection 11 hearsay. 12 to relevance. Also objection on the 12 Yes, I have. I mentioned Α. 13 grounds that this calls for a legal 13 the database where we keep track of opinion and as the testimony of characteristics of all refineries in the 14 14 15 percipient witness, it is hearsay and we 15 That includes capacities of each 16 would argue that with respect to this 16 of those refineries. And can you explain what 17 witness, his purported percipient 17 Q. witness testimony is nothing more than a the capacity of a refinery means? 18 18 19 conduit for hearsay. And a substitute 19 MR. STACK: Objection, 20 for an expert opinion, which was not 20 relevance and calls for an expert opi ni on. 21 proffered in a timely manner. 21 22 Q. You can answer. 22 Yes. Capacity is -- for 23 Α. Okav. So this exhibit 23 refining is a measure of how much crude 24 presents the location of ten refineries 24 oil can be processed by that facility. 14 16 in the United States, each of which was 1 It is measured in barrels per day, is 1 2 owned by Exxon or Mobil up to 1999, and 2 the unit of capacity. 3 And is refining capacity an 3 then several of them were sold between Q. indication of the actual amount of 1985 and 2003. There's four at the Gulf 4 4 5 Coast, and these were presented in my 5 gasoline produced by a refinery? 6 prior testimony where I looked at the 6 MR. STACK: Objection, 7 7 refineries in Beaumont, Baton Rouge, relevance. Calls for an expert Baytown, and Chalmette. 8 opinion. Lack of foundation and also 8 9 Also the two refineries in 9 this would be hearsay. 10 10 New Jersey which were also covered in my Α. It's -- capacity is a good prior testimony at Bayway, which was indication of relative production of 11 11 12 sold by Exxon in 1993, and Paulsboro, 12 gasoline. Each refinery, of course, is 13 which was sold in 1997. 13 specific in terms of how much gasoline 14 The additional refineries 14 it produces per barrel of crude oil, but on a sort of national comparative basis, 15 include Joliet in Illinois; Billings, 15 16 Montana; and two refineries in a larger refinery, with clearly some 16 17 California at Benicia and Torrance. The 17 exceptions, would produce more gasoline 18 than a smaller refinery, unless we're Benicia refinery was sold in 2000. 18 And prior to its sale, who 19 19 talking about a specialized non-fuel owned the Benicia refinery? 20 20 type refinery. We're basically talking here about -- at least I'm talking about 21 Α. Exxon. 21

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jet fuel.

fuel-focused refineries that are

primarily making gasoline and diesel and

And who owned the Torrance,

California, refinery between 1985 and

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From 1985 until the merger Q. of Exxon Mobil in 1999, if you considered Exxon and Mobil together, where did they rank in terms of refining capacity in the United States?

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MR. STACK: Objection, rel evance. Calls for an expert opinion, lacks foundation, and is hearsay.

I would rank the combined capacity of Exxon and Mobil during that time period as number one, perhaps number two, but nothing below that.

Q. And is that, the relative size of refineries and the relative capacity, something that you use in the course of your work?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Calls for an expert opinion, lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay.

It is. As I mentioned, we maintain records, databases, and models of refineries throughout the United States. Capacity is a key factor in terms of determining production of

opi ni on.

2 Α. Well, Exxon manufactured 3 MTBE at the Benicia refinery. They did not have a manufacturing facility for 5 MTBE at Torrance. Both of them, however, produced MTBE gasoline at those two refineries. Torrance purchased MTBE 8 from other sources, including imports.

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Let me turn to -- well, let me go back to that for a second. What is the basis of your knowledge about MTBE use at the two California refineries?

MR. STACK: Objection, rel evance.

Well, in California the California Energy Commission, the CEC, from the early '90s through to the phaseout of MTBE in California monitored the production of MTBE gasoline at each California refinery, and that was a series of reports that were put out on a quarterly basis. And that was, again, something that I monitored as an ongoing

products, including gasoline. absolutely, knowing what capacity is is a fundamental characteristic of

refi ni ng.

Q. Now, after the merger of Exxon and Mobil in 1999, where did the new company, Exxon Mobil, rank in terms of refining capacity in the United States?

MR. STACK: Objection,

rel evance.

It was --Α.

MR. STACK: Calls for an expert opinion. Lacks foundation. And also calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness.

A. Exxon Mobil would still be in certainly the top one or two refiners in the U.S. based on capacity.

Did Exxon Mobil manufacture O. MTBE at either of its California refineries?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance, and calls for an expert part of my activities in the industry and it certainly demonstrated that both Benicia and Torrance produced MTBE gasoline from the early '90s forward.

Q. And how do you use these CEC reports in the course of your busi ness?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance, and calls for an expert opi ni on.

Well, let me give you a specific example. I did work for the Department of State Looking at the phaseout of MTBE in California. And part of that work was to review how refineries had used MTBE, which ones had used them, how much, and when they ended up phasing it out, its use. I also looked at which refineries had within the refineries MTBE production facilities as opposed to those who did not. So that was a specific case.

But generally, again, it's part of the general monitoring of key

elements of the industry. And since California is a very big market, that was a market that I would keep track of.

- Q. Well, let me then turn to pipelines. In the course of your work at Nexant, have you become familiar with the common carrier pipeline systems used to transport gasoline in the United States?
- I have. I have. I think, Α. as mentioned in my prior testimony, the common carrier pipelines are critical to the movement of fuel and supply of fuel around the United States. The -- a very large amount of gasoline and other fuels is produced at the Gulf Coast, more than can be consumed there, and it needs to be moved to market, and the majority of that is done using pipelines, common carrier pipelines. And I had talked about the use of the Colonial and the Plantation pipelines in prior testimony, which run from the Gulf Coast up to the East Coast.

product -- primarily the product
specifications of that pipeline.

Essentially all of those common carrier pipelines operate in a commingled fashion, though they certainly have the capability to operate in a segregated fashion, similar to what I had reviewed for the Colonial and Plantation pipelines and Buckeye pipelines.

Q. And how are common carrier pipelines used in California?

MR. STACK: Guys, I don't know what's going on, but the signal, we can't hear you on this end. There's a loud buzzing noise. It sounds like some kind of electronic interference with the phone in your room. It just kicked in. It sounds like a roar. I don't know how else to describe it.

MS. AMRON: Hang on a second. We're trying to see what it could be.

24 MR. STACK: Thanks, Susan.

There are several major pipeline systems which run up from the Gulf Coast to the center of the country, pipelines like the Explorer pipeline and TEPPCO.

In California there's basically two common carrier pipeline systems, primary ones. Both are owned by Kinder Morgan, one in the north of California, one in the south.

Q. Could you remind the jury what a common carrier pipeline is?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Calls for an expert opinion. Lacks foundation.

A. Well, as I had reviewed in my prior testimony, common carrier pipelines are -- well, first, all pipelines which cross states, interstate pipelines, which carry petroleum products are common carrier pipelines. And what that means is that the pipeline is required to carry refined products from any supplier that meets the

MS. AMRON: We can go off the record for a second.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the record. The time is 2:31 p.m.

(Recess.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record. The time is 2:33 p.m.

BY MS. AMRON:

Q. Mr. Burke, can you explain how common carrier pipelines are used in California?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for an expert opinion.

A. Sure. The common carriers in California basically work the same way that they work in other parts of the country. The pipelines themselves do not produce product. So what they do is they take in product from refineries or to a certain extent from imports and they transport them. As I mentioned,

common carrier pipelines, including in California, operate in a commingled fashion, though there is the -- there certainly is some segregated shipping that goes on. So fairly similar to the description that I discussed in prior testimony for the Colonial and Plantation.

Q. From the period from 1985 through 2003, what was the major common carrier pipeline in California?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for an expert opinion. Also vague and ambiguous. We don't know what part of California.

BY MS. AMRON:

Q. For the -- let me then rephrase the question. From 1985 to 2003, was there a single major common carrier pipeline that operated in California?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance, foundation. Calls for an

part of the sort of overall scope, so, again, I became familiar with how gasoline is moved in California through the Kinder Morgan pipelines and prior versions of those since Kinder Morgan has bought up assets over the years.

Q. Let me ask you to look at a graphic that has been marked as Exhibit 3.

(Above-described document marked as Burke Exhibit 3.)
BY MS. AMRON:

Q. And, first, are you familiar with the pipeline depicted in that graphic?

A. I am.

Q. And could you explain what this graphic shows?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance, foundation. It calls for an expert opinion and it's hearsay, or more properly this witness is a conduit for hearsay relative to describing what has been identified as Exhibit No. 3.

expert opinion. For a percipient witness, this would be hearsay testimony.

A. There are two major common carrier pipelines in California. They are currently both owned by Kinder Morgan. There's a pipeline system which is based in San Francisco, it is their northern system; and then a southern system, which is based in Los Angeles.

Q. And what is the basis for your knowledge about the pipeline system in California?

A. Well, I have periodically over the years looked at the distribution and shipping of products in California. Several years ago I was involved in looking at the Kinder Morgan assets, including product pipelines. So during the course of doing that, that included looking at the California assets and the pipeline systems there. During my Department of State work, the movement of gasoline in California was

A. Yeah. This exhibit is off of the Kinder Morgan pipeline Web site, I believe. It certainly looks familiar.

It shows the routes that the Kinder -- the northern California Kinder Morgan pipeline system covers, and there are a number of different legs to that system. So there's -- centered around the San Francisco Bay area, which is where these legs basically come out from, gasoline is gathered in from the various refineries in the San Francisco Bay. There's a leg which supplies to the south down to San Jose, another Leg which supplies over to Fresno south and east, and then there is a run of pipe which goes to Sacramento and then on across to Reno, Nevada, and then also a run which heads north when you get past Sacramento up to Chico, California, so serving some of those markets. Basically this is an overview of the Kinder Morgan northern California pipeline system.

29 31 Is this depiction of the 1 keeping those quarterly records in the 1 Q. early '90s and that documented the use 2 pipeline system consistent with your 2 3 knowledge of how the Kinder Morgan 3 of MTBE at that point. 4 pipeline system operates in northern 4 So I would say early '90s 5 Cal i forni a? 5 forward, certainly. 6 MR. STACK: Objection, 6 Q. And based on your 7 rel evance. Foundation as to operation 7 experience and work with Kinder Morgan, of the system. It calls for an expert 8 did the Exxon Benicia refinery 8 9 opinion and hearsay. 9 distribute gasoline in California 10 10 through the Kinder Morgan pipeline in A. It is consistent. Several 11 years ago I was involved in an analysis 11 northern California? MR. STACK: Objection, 12 looking at the supply, how gasoline was 12 13 supplied to Reno, Nevada, and as part of 13 relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for that I reviewed gasoline coming over on 14 14 hearsay or calls for an expert opinion. 15 the Kinder Morgan system, which is one 15 The answer is yes, the 16 of the primary supply sources, and this 16 Benicia refinery was connected to the Kinder Morgan common carrier system, and 17 is consistent with that. 17 Now, Kinder Morgan pipeline the basis for knowing that is that all 18 Q. 18 19 in northern California, is that a common 19 the refineries in the San Francisco area 20 carrier system? were connected to that system, which I 20 21 A. Yes, it is. 21 had learned over the course of reviewing 22 Q. And from 1985 through the 22 the Kinder Morgan system on several 23 period 2003, to your knowledge was 23 engagements. 24 gasoline shipped on the Kinder Morgan 24 Q. Let's turn then to the --30 32 pipeline in northern California a 1 southern California. Are you familiar 1 2 commingled gasoline product? 2 with the Kinder Morgan pipeline system in southern California? 3 MR. STACK: Objection, 3 relevant. Lacks foundation. Calls for MR. STACK: Objection, 4 4 5 hearsay testimony and/or an expert 5 rel evance. 6 opi ni on. 6 A. I am. 7 Q. 7 A. And, again, can you explain Yes, it was. 8 the basis for your familiarity with the 8 O And during the period from 9 1985 to 2003, to your knowledge did the 9 pipeline system in southern California? Sure. During the -- I had 10 commingled gasoline product shipped on 10 Α. mentioned the work on the Department of 11 the Kinder Morgan pipeline in northern 11 12 California contain MTBE? 12 State, which looked at the production 13 MR. STACK: Objection, 13 and use of MTBE gasoline in the state of 14 rel evance. Lacks foundation. Calls for 14 California leading up to the phaseout of 15 a hearsay and/or calls for an expert 15 MTBE gasoline, and so during the course 16 opi ni on. of that, I became familiar with the 16 17 A. Well, I can comment from 17 Kinder Morgan pipeline operations in both north and south. 18 the early '90s because from the early 18 19 '90s onward I would say it certainly 19 (Below-described document 20 carried MTBE gasoline. Prior to the 20 marked as Burke Exhibit 4.) BY MS. AMRON: 21 early '90s the records for tracking MTBE 21 22 gasoline in California were not being 22 Let me show you what has

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been marked as Exhibit 4, which is a

graphic entitled "Kinder Morgan pipeline

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kept. As I mentioned, the California

Energy Commission, the CEC, began

system, Southern California."

A. I got it.

Q. And ask you whether the system that is depicted on this graphic is familiar to you.

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay.

A. Yes. This -- I am familiar with this. Again, this, I believe, is from the Kinder Morgan Web site.

Q. To your knowledge is this an accurate depiction of the Kinder Morgan pipeline in southern California into Arizona?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevant. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay or calls for an expert opinion.

A. It is accurate. It is showing the major characteristics of this southern pipeline system. There's a line supplying down to San Diego, a line out to Phoenix, Arizona, and then also supply up to Las Vegas. And that's

gasoline product that was shipped on the southern pipeline system, the southern Kinder Morgan pipeline system, contain MTBE?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for an expert opinion.

A. Well -- I'm sorry. From the early 1990s forward, I would say it did contain MTBE.

Q. Now, you identified one of the Exxon Mobil refineries as being in Torrance, California. Did the Torrance refinery distribute gasoline in California using the Kinder Morgan pipeline between 1985 and 2003, to your knowledge?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Objection on the basis of lack of foundation. Calls for hearsay from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for an expert opinion.

all consistent with my understanding of the Kinder Morgan system.

Q. And from the period from 1985 to 2003, was gasoline that was shipped on the Kinder Morgan pipeline system in southern California a commingled product?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay of a percipient witness or calls for an expert opinion.

A. Similar to the northern, the answer I gave for the northern system, from the early 1990s forward, MTBE gasoline was being shipped on this commin -- this common carrier pipeline system. And it is possible it was being shipped before that; we just don't have the records for that. But the CEC documented its production and sale within California from the early '90s forward.

Q. During that same time period, 1985 to 2003, did the commingled A. Well, the Torrance refinery is connected into the Kinder Morgan common carrier pipeline system, so it certainly was supplying into that. And gasoline supplied by it or produced by it, including from the early 1990s onward, MTBE gasoline would have been distributed on that system.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \bf Q. & Let me turn to retail sales \\ of gasoline. \end{tabular}$

Now, as part of your work at Nexant, are you familiar with nationwide gasoline retail sales figures from the period from 1985 to 2003?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Calls for an expert opinion.

A. I am.

Q. And why are you familiar with those figures?

A. Well, retail is an important part of the overall supply chain and the overall operations of oil companies and petroleum companies in the United States. So as part of tracking

what individual companies are doing, developments in the industry, it is important to know who is -- who are the leaders, changes in -- who have top shares, who have sold facilities and so forth. So as part of that, I have monitored retail market share certainly at the national level based on annual statistics which are produced by the National Petroleum News, which is, you know, readily available and widely circulated within the industry.

Q. And are those figures something that you rely on in your work?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Objection, foundation. This clearly calls for hearsay testimony and otherwise calls for an undisclosed expert opinion.

A. I do rely on them to the extent that when I'm profiling companies, looking at their activities, sometimes their strategies for where to do investments, I need to know their

A. Before the merger. I would say they were probably number one essentially every year.

Q. Well, then after the merger, based on your familiarity with nationwide gasoline retail sales, where did Exxon Mobil, the merged company, rank with respect to other companies for retail market sales?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for expression of an undisclosed expert opinion by Mr. Burke.

A. The combined Exxon/Mobil share would have remained, I would say, number one or number two.

Q. Are you familiar with retail sales of gasoline stations in California?

A. I don't specifically track that data. It is not as readily available.

role and position in the retail end of the business. So, yes, I do keep track of that

Q. Now, before the merger of Exxon and Mobil in 1999, if you take Exxon and Mobil together, where did their combined retail sales rank in comparison to other retail companies, gasoline retail companies?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Objection, foundation -- lacks foundation. It calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for an undisclosed expert opinion from Mr. Burke.

A. I would say that the combined Exxon/Mobil during that entire period would have had -- would have been the number one -- would have had the number one market share in retail sales of gasoline for essentially every year. It is possible toward the end of that -- you said 2003?

Q. No, before the merger.

MS. AMRON: Can we go off the record for one second and let me consult with Mr. Campins.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the record. The time is 2:49 p.m.

(Recess.)

 $\label{eq:THE_VIDEOGRAPHER:} The VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record. The time is $2\!:\!51\ p.\ m.$

11 BY MS. AMRON:

Q. Mr. Burke, can you, based on your experience and work with Kinder Morgan, describe generally where the northern Kinder Morgan -- northern California Kinder Morgan pipeline serves?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for an undisclosed expert opinion from Mr. Burke regarding specialized and technical knowledge.

A. Well, the northern system basically serves all the communities around where the pipelines -- the pipeline system goes, so that includes San Francisco, though there is a fair amount that is supplied directly from refinery terminals there. But as you get further away from San Francisco where the refineries can reach, the product is moving, gasoline is moving on the pipelines.

So really the northern part of California across to, say, Lake Tahoe, the pipeline goes through to Reno, Nevada. So there's some supply into Nevada. So it's basically those areas.

Q. And with respect to the southern California Kinder Morgan pipeline, could you describe what area that pipeline serves?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient

investments and so forth, which is normal in a -- big systems like this. But essentially the answer is yes, the primary distribution system and pipeline routes have been the same.

MS. AMRON: I have no further questions.

MR. STACK: I will ask my colleague to mark the reports prepared by Mr. Burke. His December 19, 2008, report should be marked Exhibit 5. His February 6, 2009, report should be marked as Exhibit 6. And his March 16, 2009, report should be marked as Exhibit No. 7. If we can take a moment to do that and we will proceed further.

(Above-described documents marked as Burke Exhibit 5, Burke Exhibit 6, and Burke Exhibit 7.)

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STACK:

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Burke. 23 How are you?

A. Fine. Good afternoon.

witness or otherwise calls for Mr. Burke to express an undisclosed expert opinion of specialized and technical knowledge.

A. Well, in southern
California, again, the Kinder Morgan
pipeline system would supply communities
and areas around where the pipelines
go. There are terminals located along
the various legs of the pipeline. So
the pipeline will supply down to San
Diego, across basically through southern
California over to Las Vegas across to
Phoenix. So basically it is like any
pipeline; it supplies along its route.

Q. And did the route of the two pipelines remain basically the same between 1985 and 2003?

MR. STACK: Objection, relevance. Lacks foundation. Calls for hearsay testimony from a percipient witness or otherwise calls for an undisclosed expert opinion from Mr. Burke.

A. There have been incremental

Q. With regard to the documents we have marked, Exhibit No. 5, is that an expert report that you prepared in the New York City versus Amerada Hess case?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Exhibit No. 6 dated February 6, 2009, is that a rebuttal expert report that you prepared in the City of New York versus Amerada Hess case?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And Exhibit No. 7 dated
March 16, 2009, is that a second expert
rebuttal report that you prepared in the
case captioned City of New York versus
Amerada Hess?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Now, in the context of preparing those reports, you were providing expert opinions concerning specialized and technical knowledge that you have about the refining and distribution of petroleum products into